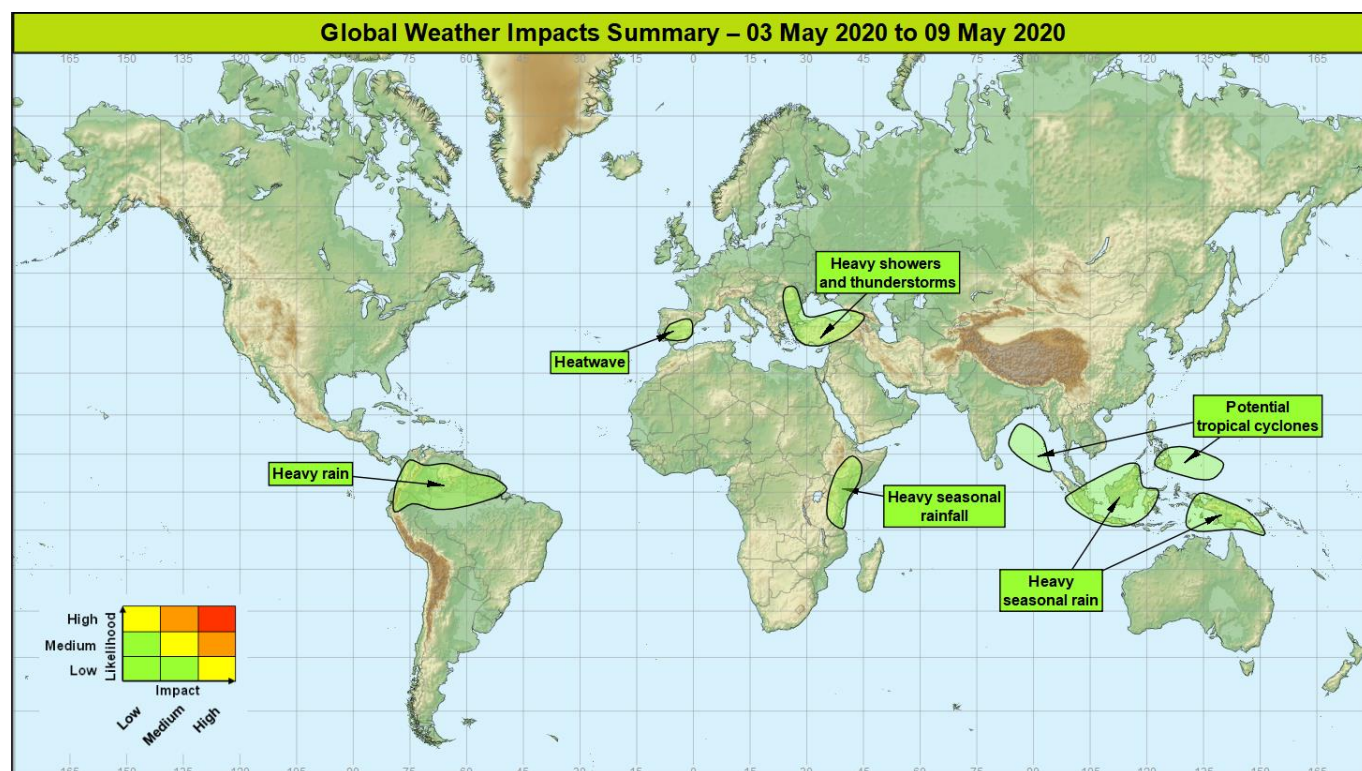


## Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> to Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> May 2020

**Correction** issued on Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2020

### HEADLINES

- Heavy seasonal rainfall continues across parts of eastern Africa and parts of South America, exacerbating ongoing flooding.
- Low risk of a tropical cyclone developing in the Bay of Bengal later in the period, and perhaps also close to the southern Philippines this weekend.



### DISCUSSION

#### Tropical Cyclones

*There are currently no active tropical cyclones. The following areas are being monitored for possible development:*

#### Bay of Bengal

##### Weather

There is a low but increasing likelihood of tropical cyclone development across the eastern Bay of Bengal next week. Should a tropical cyclone form the greatest risk is early next week in the vicinity of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (i.e. mostly over the sea). Irrespective of development, well above average rainfall is expected to affect the highlighted region.

##### Discussion

With the MJO now in the Maritime Continent, there is an increased likelihood that it will spawn a Rossby wave couplet in its wake. The combination of a developing low shear environment and warm SSTs would support tropical cyclone development next week although the signal from NWP for a depression of tropical cyclone strength remains mixed. ECMWF and the GM are the most keen (though still <40% chance of becoming a named storm) GFS has very little signal. The Indian Met Service are watching a low which has formed over the South Andaman Sea and adjacent Bay of Bengal, and are giving an increasing likelihood of cyclone formation from early next week.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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## Expected Impacts

Should a tropical cyclone develop here, it would most likely be offshore – at least initially. Should it move over land, strong winds could cause damage to property and infrastructure, as well as lead to large waves and coastal flooding. Heavy rain would likely cause some surface water and riverine flooding.

## West Pacific Weather

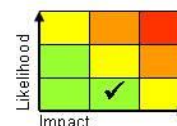
There is now only a very low likelihood of tropical cyclone development between Palau and the Philippines on Sunday. Flow in the area is currently weakly cyclonic, but a significant system is not currently signalled to develop. Irrespective of this above average rainfall is expected to affect the highlighted region.

## Discussion

With the MJO now in the Maritime Continent, there is an increased likelihood that it will spawn a Rossby wave couplet in its wake. The combination of low shear and high SSTs would sometimes support cyclone development although the model signal is mixed. GFS is the keenest, though even it has <20% of becoming a TC - whilst EC and GM are even less-keen, and ensemble signals are also weak.

## Expected Impacts

Should a tropical cyclone develop here, it would most likely be offshore – at least initially. Should it move over land, strong winds could cause damage to property and infrastructure, as well as lead to large waves and coastal flooding. Heavy rain would likely cause some surface water and riverine flooding.



## Europe & Turkey Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Georgia

## Weather

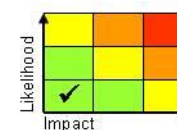
Whilst scattered daily heavy showers and thunderstorms are fairly typical at this time of year, there are signs that thunderstorms could become heavier and more organised, especially around the start/middle of next week. This could result in torrential downpours of rain with 50-75mm falling within a few hours in places, and perhaps in excess of 100mm overall. Lightning and strong gusts of wind are also potential hazards.

## Discussion

A large upper-trough will end up over the area by next week. This combined with strong surface heating, high ground, and local convergence effects brings an increased chance of severe, deep convection developing in response to diabatic heating during daytimes. Moderate to high vertical wind shear in GM profiles suggests the potential for organisation and upscaling at times, bringing gusty winds and a risk of hail. In addition, tall, skinny CAPE would favour torrential downpours.

## Expected Impacts

Low risk of flash flooding in a few places. Hail could damage crops. Potential impacts on transport.



## Spain Weather

Recent high temperatures will continue on Sunday, becoming very warm for the time of year with temperatures around or a little above the mid-30s Celsius. Peak temperatures are likely on Monday, before returning to more normal values later next week.

## Discussion

Southerly winds are bringing some very warm air northwards from northwest Africa. Temperatures peaking on Monday, before the wind direction changes, ushering in more seasonal values by the end of next week.

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**Expected Impacts**

Although not a sustained period of heat, these above average temperatures may temporarily further impact on the health of the local population and put a strain on utilities.

**North America**

Nil.

**Central America**

Nil.

**South America**

**Northern parts of Peru and Brazil, French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador**

**Weather**

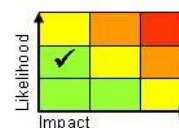
Rainfall will continue to be heavier and more widespread than usual for the time of year across the northern Andes and much of the north of the South American continent. Generally 100-150mm of rain will fall widely, with locally precipitation accumulations exceeding 300-400mm. The highest rainfall accumulations are expected to be west of the Andes where population densities are generally lower.

**Discussion**

As has been the case for several months, the ITCZ is expected to remain south-shifted and active over the next week or so, feeding further heavy rainfall into the region.

**Expected Impacts**

Further isolated flash flood and landslides likely within the mountainous terrain of the region.

**Africa**

**Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania**

**Weather**

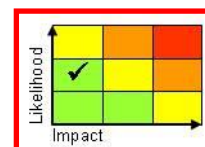
Following a recently exceptionally active period in the Long Rains season, there continues to be a trend for rainfall returning back to nearer normal. However, daily heavy showers and thunderstorms will still develop. Locally 50-100mm of rain may still fall in places each day (often within a few hours). Through the next 5 or 6 days the Kenyan and Ethiopian Highlands along with coastal fringes of both Tanzania and Kenya will be wettest with 100-150 mm building up in these areas.

**Discussion**

Above-average SSTs in the western Indian Ocean will maintain enhanced convection across the region, although this is not expected to be as heavy or as widespread as recently now the MJO has moved further east into phase 4 (Maritime continent), and this downward trend is expected to continue.

**Expected Impacts**

An ongoing enhanced risk of both flash flooding and some riverine flooding is likely, with the additional risk of landslides in mountainous terrain, e.g. in the Kenyan Highlands. Due to recent and ongoing flooding these areas will be particularly sensitive to further heavy rainfall.

**Middle East**

**Turkey** – see *Europe* section.

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**Asia****Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea****Weather**

Shower and thunderstorm activity is expected to be more frequent than usual over the next week. The heaviest rainfall is expected to fall along the western Sumatra coast as well as southern Papua New Guinea where between 300-400 mm of rain could fall by the middle of next week.

**Discussion**

An active phase of the MJO is expected to be located in the Maritime Continent over the next week, driving an increase in deep convection across the region.

**Expected Impacts**

Flash flooding causing damage to property and infrastructure, as well as an increased likelihood of landslides in more mountainous areas.



**Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal** – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.

**Australasia**

Nil.

**Additional Information:**

Nil.

**Issued at:** 030945 UTC    **Meteorologists:** Laura Ellam / Chris Almond

**Global Guidance Unit**

**This forecast may be amended at any time**

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